

Summary of Individual Guiding Principles for BLM Rec

Issue/Concern	#	Average of Individual Rankings
Partnership		
BLM should work closely with other state, local and private recreation providers to evenly distribute recreation demand to avoid over-use of public resources	7	4.86
BLM needs to develop new partnership approaches to meet the various ranges (full range) of recreation opportunity needs on BLM lands (ex: one approach is the recreation opportunities are managed by another agency and resources managed by BLM.	4	3.75
Perception/reality that it takes too long to work with BLM	2	3.5
Concern that professionals in federal/state/local land mgmt agencies and urban-suburban park recreation professionals do not engage in problem solving diligently (when problems are only different by degree). EX: Many problems are so common to all agencies...main different is spatial. Everyone needs to get together.	2	4
Public lands have national, local, and regional constituencies that must be heard	3, 4, 6	4.3
BLM needs to be less dependent on partnership dollars in order to improve its autonomy to protect the land	7, 7	7
Partnership relationships – need to be implemented on the ground.	2,4,1,4	2.75
Partnerships – we can really contribute to educating users and managers and labor as well.	1,3,6,7,5,2,6	4.2
Encourage new thinking in BLM's image, resources, partnerships, and outreach. Encourage consensus among users.	6,3	4.5
Lack of agency policy to support partnership	5,4,7,1,6	5
Business Planning Fees		
Need to have a long-term plan for maintaining visitor centers BEFORE they are built.	3	3
Fair/reasonable fee structure, specifically tied to layering of fees	4, 4, 1	3
Autocratic implementation of fee demo	2	2
Fair Value/ Fair Return Permits		
BLM doesn't consider commercial operators and permit holders as educators. Need to do this in a more structured way. Could there be incentives built into permits, as well as conditions	2,2,7,2,1,2,5	2.8
Need to have a special recreation permit for folks doing education and restoration work that is different than those for outfitter guides.	4,4	4
Lack of BLM knowledge about its permittees	7, 2, 7	5.3

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Protecting public access to public lands: permits should be designed for specific purposes to benefit the visitors, not the managers	1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 3, 4	1.6
Design permits to achieve purposes to benefit visitors, not managers	6	6
Opposed to existence of fee demo program	7	7
Bureaucratic processes for permits and NEPA in allocating use	5	5
Fair allocation of recreation opportunities for both guided and non-guided publics	5, 1, 5, 3	3.5
Current practices and dispensation in the mgmt of contracting and procurement opportunities in federal land mgmt agencies Supports nepotism, discrimination and exclusivity	1	6
Funding		
How can BLM ensure that it can fund its recreation mandates into the future	6	3
BLM suffers from mis-alignment with budget and priorities with respect to the changes were seeing from the values of the public lands we manage. Budget alignment issue... is there a need for a re-alignment in funding priorities.	4	3.5
Appropriated recreation funding is not adequate. Leads to things like no more permits issued, ultimately reduced access.	1,2,3,2,1,3,4,	2.1
Lack of adequate funding for recreation management	1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 6, 7	
Recreation is stated as a priority, but staffing and resources don't follow.	1,7,4,6,6,5,5, 4,1	4.3
Lack of existing trail maintenance funding	1,1,1,5,6	3
Adequate funding for new trail funding	3,7,3	4
More funding for NHT, NST, and NRT	2,5,7	4
Don't supplant appropriate funds with partnership contributions and partnership contributions in future	4,7,6,1,7	5
Look for sustainable alternative funding resources	1,2,4,4,7	4
Lack of BLM staff to manage recreation and trails	1,1,3,3,6,1,4	3
Wide gap between BLM funding and what it needs to do	1,1,2,2,3,3,5, 5,7	3
Training		
Interpretation and education is increasingly in the hands of untrained frontline employees. Can result in missing opportunities for focused stewardship messages and inter. Training needs to be not only on content but also on delivery.	2,1,3,1,	1.8
Need to make training a #1 priority but travel and training fall off the plate first. If people are expected to do more with less, than training is absolutely critical.	6,4,3,4	4.3
Agency needs to encourage staff to be trained. Use training available through partnerships.	1,3,5	3

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Resource Protection/ Capacity		
Maintaining the long-term quality of primitive lands, particularly in areas where oil/development is now being leased. Need to find a balance and BLM needs to make finding the balance a priority.	1,1,3	1.7
Lack of law enforcement presence makes it hard to follow up on education and make sure that it is clear we expect compliance.	5	5
Rapidly increasing volume of visitors and the resulting environmental degradation. Area being loved to death.	5,5,4	4.7
Protection/enforcement of critical habitat for identified species	1, 2, 5, 4	3
Potential proposed ban on fixed anchors in wilderness & public lands recreation access in general	5, 2	3.5
Recreation access and development should be subordinate to BLM maintaining land health standards	1	1
Use of professional resource practices should be the basis of policy	3, 6	4.5
Enforce the water quality protections envisioned in the clean water act with the goal of making the fishable and swimable	6, 7, 7, 7	6.8
Increasing use and misuse of ATVS is damaging resource and recreation opportunities for virtually all other recreation activities	2, 2, 5, 7, 6	4
Hope that BLM would better define National Conservation Areas and recreation areas; there needs to be some special management outside of wilderness	3	3
Regional Planning Approaches		
Working with all partners on a landscape scale vs. jurisdictional boundaries (resource mgmt, recreation, planning, etc)	3	4.33
Urban encroachment is facing many cities and there are resulting attempts to develop lands near conservation areas. Need for collaboration in the area of zoning. Impacts are broad.	3,5,	4
Lack of a multi-year business plan for diverse funding for the agency's delivery of recreation	2, 3, 1	2
Agency management plans are sometimes inflexible and inconsistent with changing public preferences	6, 6	6
National Wild and Scenic River Management Plans Need to be completed	3, 5	4
Getting a grip on motorized recreation through transportation planning and cooperative law enforcement	3	3
Separation of high speed motorized water uses vs. slower, quiet usage	6	6
Recognizing that even recreation users in a similar constituency need a diversity of experiences	7, 7	7

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Public lands host a range of values and benefits that must be considered in management and planning	6, 5	5.5
Don't have a full inventory of trails available for use.	6,5,5,5,7,6,5,7	3.5
BLM ability to implement management plans – lawsuits – more paper volume but no resources changes.	2,4,7,1,6	4
As demand increases, the supply is decreased. This is a plan for failure. We need to grow supply for demand.	1	1
Streamline the process, look to plans 20 years out – need current and future looking plans that focus on growth and demand.	4,3,4	3.6
Lack of engagement and management in any recreation planning (regionally)	2,3,6,1,1	4
How and where to build varied trail systems with BLM staff – trails near urban cities	2	2
BLM may not give equal involvement to all constituents	4	4
BLM needs to recognize the economic benefits of recreation when developing land use plans	3, 3, 3, 4, 3, 5, 4, 4	3.6
Access		
Access closures to public lands as a result of wilderness closures without a factual, scientific basis	4, 6, 5	5
That all Americans have access to a spectrum of recreation opportunities	1, 5, 4	3.3
Trails should be closed unless posted open policy – This policy will never work!	4,3,5,4,7,7,3,4,4,7,3,7,1	4.5
When moving from open to limited – the process needs to use MT/Dakota (3 state) EIS as a way to do this right.	2	2
Closing areas due to lack of use is a concern. This is a lost opportunity that needs to be mitigated, like loss of wildlife habitat.	2,2	2
Full inclusion of people with disabilities	1,5,6,5,7,2,4	5
ORV management and regulations	2,1,3,4,2,4,6,2,2,	3
National non-motorized strategy needs to happen soon	4, 7, 1, 1	5
People with disabilities involved in all aspects of planning	2,5,6	4
Closing of access due to development near public lands	3,2,7,3	4
Stewardship		
BLM is abdicating its stewardship responsibilities when it gives too much decision-making to stakeholders	3, 4	3.5
Information Technology		
Lack of BLM information that is on-line in a database format that is accessible to public entities.	4,3,2,1	2.5

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For quality recreation, people need to know where they can go (coming to a closed trailhead @ 5:00 p.m. doesn't work); need on-line and on-site information	4, 2	3
Use new technology to evaluate as a tool, to facilitate access.	5	5
Interpretation/ Education		
Scenic values on BLM lands are off the charts, but too rarely discussed. The word scenic or beauty was presented on power point once this morning. Each one of these is an issue unto itself. Cell towers, billboards, etc. These issues need to be taken very seriously and how it impacts public lands and access roads into public lands. Very little environmental education in this country includes "scenic" education. Scenic values need to be included in EE and Interp.	2	4
Lack of education and lots of reinvention of the wheel. Lack of unity behind the messages that exist already. Both LNT and TL have been around for 10-15 years but not widely used still by agency staff.	4,5,2	3.7
Interpretive planning is poorly understood in most agencies nor implemented in our planning processes. Results in poor media choices, such as visitor centers, when it may not be needed.	4	4
Education that more uses are compatible with other uses than not	2, 2	2
Education and information should take precedent over command and control	4, 2, 2	3.3
Lack of information disseminated well creates conflicts, animosity, restrictions (need to inform on restrictions and why).	1,1,3,5,1	2.2
Lack of maps, signing, to direct the public. Lack of good information.	3,3,3,4,6,6,7,7,6,7	4.5
Special recreation permits – interpretation of regulations/application among field offices.	1,2,5,5	3.25
Education – look at new ways, increase efforts (for example in ethics).	3,4	3.5
Defining Niche/Image Marketing		
Changing demographics of the US/CA population affect possible support for public lands in the future (ex: changing ethnic demographics will affect future support)	1	2
BLM should keep its attention and focus as clearly on the user as it does on the resources	7	4
Lack of identification for the BLM lands. Other agencies have it but BLM does not. Need for "branding."	5,1	3
Increased visitation reduces the quality of the experience for certain populations who desire primitive experiences	5	5

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Preserving great places under BLM management from development and other threats so they are still available for quality recreation	1, 3, 4	2.6
Concern that waterways are managed to ensure that an adequate portion provides quiet, pristine, and natural paddling experiences	5, 2, 6	4.3
BLM managers are evaluated in building in infrastructure rather than experience	4, 5	4.5
Need to provide recreation opportunities along with historic trails	4,6	5
Historical uses vs. emerging uses	4,6,7,7	6
Protection/lack of protection for wilderness quality lands	3,3,5,6	4
BLM is losing its fundamental character of solitude and wilderness	4,6	5
Need to strengthen BLM's identify	2,5	3
Community Involvement		
Heard today about the service industry and growth. Communities adjacent to these public lands. Industry is a large tax base for communities. Industry makes improvements to public lands. Recreation at this point does not pay for our public lands and our improvements on them (we need to recognize contribution of multiple-use industries) No correlation between recreation values and PII T	6	4.33
Communities are being inundated with pressures created by the desirability of public lands. Communities need help in planning, design guidelines, visual simulation, etc., to look at change before it occurs. BLM has not bridged the gap between beauty of public lands and long term character of the communities.	5	3.2
Gateway communities: communities are often affected by both positive and negative impacts...many times communities not involved in decision making process. (EX: Yosemite decided full on memorial day weekend....Yosemite put notice that there would be no available spots, the communities were severely impacted. Impacted a major weekend. Communities can accommodate/have capacity for visitors)	5	3.8
When BLM develops plans - communities, people and local economies need to be factored in. Local governments need to have cooperating agency status (under NEPA).	9	2.89
Inconsistency that some BLM offices care and some don't about working with communities. Ex: Special events, tourism in general. Hear from those communities that don't feel they are not coordinated with (no response from BLM, etc)	2	3.5
Poor ability to serve underserved populations, particularly in the face of diminishing resources.	5,3	4

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Find ways to better cooperate with county governments	6	6
Law Enforcement		
Law enforcement consistency (fines, etc.).	2,2,2,6,7,7,3,2	3.8
Consistency in evaluations, process, interpretation of laws, rules, routes, among states, field offices, etc.	1	1
User conflicts – lack of management has led to user conflicts.	2,6	3

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Partnership		
Recreation should be embraced as an economic necessity to rural areas while providing sustainable quality outdoor experiences	1	1
Encourage mutually beneficial partnerships	3, 2, 5, 6	4
Enthusiasm and a positive attitude from partners/BLM...make the relationship fun. Have to have a "can do" attitude.	4,2,2,4	3
Complete communication between all partners is essential, everything must be on a common table.	1,5	3
A true partnership is one in which all parties are able to put individual objectives to the side and truly listen to others.	2,1,4	2.3
Long-term solutions to recreation issues are best sustained through meaningful partnerships.	1,1,1,4,5	2.2
BLM needs to have a new face/mission to the recreating public. Needs to understand the values of collaborative partnerships.	2,2,5,7,7	4.6
Compromise by all parties on recreation management is essential. But what can't be compromised in the long-term health of the air, water, land, wildlife, and citizenry.	2,2,5,5,2, 5,4,3,4	3.3
Encourage and seek out true partnerships....Partnerships where both parties exchanged information, assist each other and truly work together.	2,7,3,5,7	4.8
Business Planning Fees		
There should be consistent recreation regulations and fee structures throughout agencies and across agency boundaries	1, 5	3
Involving the public and private sector can skew land management decisions toward development and away from stewardship	3	3
Fees should be an expected part of the public expectation.	6,6,4,6	5.5
Competitive sourcing should not be used for BLM core businesses.		
When considering restructuring and outsourcing the BLM should be cautious in areas of core values. Attach non-monetary values in the analyses.		
Fair Value/ Fair Return Permits		
Collaboration with users and transparency when setting, implementing, and spending fees will enhance successful implementation	3, 2	2.5
Private permits should be used as a last resort after other opportunities to address use	7, 7, 4	4.5
As a permittee on public lands, we take care of the land as a renewable resource. Recreation should also be a partner in paying a fee for conservation of public land. It just doesn't happen from paying taxes (money going back to the community as a tax form)	4	2.5
Funding		
Congressional funding for recreation management, esp. travel planning and enforcement need to be drastically increased	3	1
Funding and resources for BLM operations and staffing should be increased to match the increasing population of users	2, 4	3
No taxation without representation	6, 4	5

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Federal funding should be commensurate with the benefits derived from recreation	3, 7, 6, 6	5.5
BLM will commit to a re-evaluation of its internal budget to ensure it has recognized recreation as part of its multiple use mandate. Following this it will develop a rationale funding budgeting framework that recognizes the use of dedicated appropriated federal funding as well as funding from other sources.	7	4.43
BLM needs to develop a mission statement that includes the staffing and budget responsibility to adequately fund all maintenance prior to constructing or building new capital improvement projects.	1,1,6,6,6,7	4.6
Budget priorities should match the urgency of the problem.	6,5,5,1,2,6,6,4,6,2,6,6	4.6
The challenge facing BLM will never be met with the appropriations to BLM alone.	1,2,1,2,1,1	1.3
Training		
Multi-disciplinary training for managers/staff	7, 7	7
High ranking officials need to implement a program of regular visitation to recreation areas to better understand the concerns of recreationists.	3,4,5	4
Resource Protection/ Capacity		
Since the land is the goose that laid the golden egg, its care and protection must always be the highest priority	1, 1, 1, 1	1
Activities that harm the health, productivity, and diversity of the land should not be recognized as legitimate recreation	5, 6, 7	6
Any activity or management has some resource impact. Resource management should focus on activities that threaten to irreparably damage the resource or ecosystem	7, 1, 4, 4, 5	4.2
Protecting the resource is vital, but the resource must have usage for it to be understood and appreciated	1, 1, 1	1
High visual quality must be maintained on public lands and assign professional staff assigned to this task (ex: formerly BLM had 47 Landscape Architects -- today there are 7) Scenic values should be included in all EE and interp programs	1	1
Planning and management should occur with whole systems-ecosystems, landscapes, communities-in mind. I.e. Don't manage areas as islands or activities in isolation.	1,1,2	1.3
Travel and recreate with minimum impact.	2	2
Public land uses must be guided by other factors such as historical significance, natural ecology and carrying capacity; therefore, not every type recreational should be allowed on every acre of public land.	1,3,5,4,2	3
Recreation and commodity uses should be allowed in areas to the extent that they do not cause significant damage.	3,3,4,3,7,7	4.5
Recognize the difference between decisions that result in resource impacts that endure for generation versus decisions that have temporary, or readily reversible, impacts.	7,6,6	6.3

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Regional Planning Approaches		
We will strive to balance sound natural resource stewardship with recreation opp to achieve high quality sustainable benefits for both	6	3.67
Must look beyond agency boundaries for regional solutions	3	6
Recreation issues are social issues and won't be solved by additional LE only. We need to find social solutions to solve these competing interests.	2	2
BLM will strive to find the successful balance between promote and protect.	4	4.75
BLM will be a partner in long term econ stability in their neighboring rural communities	6	4.5
Local communities , people who live in those communities and local economics are important parts of the landscape of public land and its uses (local govts, cooperating agency status, are important)	4	3.25
A regular program of reporting economic impacts resulting from recreation activities is needed.	2,4,3,6	3.7
The BLM should strive to meet growing demands for recreation.	7,3	5
Access		
Public access to public lands should be free since the people have already paid for access through taxes	3,3,2,2	2.6
Recreation access to public lands should be as seamless and affordable as possible while maintaining sustainable resource conditions	2, 5, 5, 4	4
Adequate access to recreational amenities benefits all Americans	1, 2, 1, 5	2.2
Access to public lands is part of our national heritage	7, 6, 6, 5	6
Uncontrolled access is the downfall of public lands	2, 6	4
BLM should keep in mind that people with disabilities cross over all aspects of society and engage in recreation both sedentary and high-risk.	3,6,1,3,6	3.9
Access to public lands now and for the future generations.	1,1,4,6,3,4	3.1
Stewardship		
Sharing our natural heritage with friends and family today as well as in the future.	3,3,4,4	3.5
Stewardship and respect for public land are subjects for education of the public	4, 3, 5	4
BLM lands are a heritage and public trust for present and future generations	3, 3, 5, 3	3.5
Build with respect for the land, establish built-in environmental guidelines and standards	1	3
Public land is a land of many uses: multiple use of lands should always be sustained.	1	3
Foster a positive stewardship ethic thru sustainable recreational experiences.	2,5,7,6	5
Allow for future use...leave it better than you found it.	2,2	
"People will only protect what they love, love what they understand, and understand what they are taught." (Senegalese saying)	5,3,4,3,5,5,4	

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Recreation and conservation (perhaps preservation) are not mutually exclusive.	4,3,6,7	5
Develop a partnership with stakeholder (including public officials) by areas, region, and state.	2,2,7,5,7,7	5
Recreation is fundamentally dependent on healthy aesthetics and natural landscapes.	2,1,1,4,2,2,3	2.1
Leave the land better than we found it.	2,4,3,5,7,7,6	4.1
Our grandchildren should be able to enjoy public lands in the future.	1,1,4,2,6,6,3,6,5	3.7
Interpretation should enlighten, but also stimulate involvement in stewardship activities.	4,6,7,7,5,4	5
Recreation on public land is a privilege that should be earned by being individually and jointly responsible.	3,3,4,4,7,2,5,6	4
BLM and its partners develop long term sustainability of trails by having maintenance as a key element of their management.	1,2,5,5	3.3
Information Technology		
BLM needs to put more research into user preferences (we need to understand what the user of the future will look like	3	5.33
Support the development of and rely on best available science to manage and make decisions.	3	3
Use real-time technology to assist in resource management, trip planning, and impact mitigation.		
Interpretation/ Education		
Greater emphasis placed on education and ethics over regulation and enforcement	2, 6, 5, 6, 5, 6, 7, 4, 4	5
BLM should place a priority on providing quality and timely information on both opportunities and the lack thereof	3	3
Education and interpretive activities should increase to meet demand.	1,4	2.5
Help people connect with their natural and cultural heritage.....Sense of Place!	7,5,1,2,3	3.6
Establish a sense of ownership for public lands-increase stewardship.	1,3,6,7	4.25
Discover the rewards of responsible recreation.	7	
Educate our children (thus adults) of responsible use of public lands in schools local, region, and statewide. Education promotes understanding, which leads to respect. Education includes diverse viewpoints (includes diverse viewpoints).	3,2,1,3	2.3
2-way education: Agency needs to host MWI land management workshops. i.e. standard/guidelines, riparian, mitigation to enable the public to understand. Public to agency to reflect the safety, equipment and ability of equipment that helps conserve our resources. Have a can do attitude in planning.	3	3
Respect the rights of others and the environment.	1	1

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Defining Niche/Image Marketing		
Agency should view users and customers and treat them with respect and flexibility	5, 2, 2, 3, 4	4
BLM should promote physical fitness of Americans by emphasizing human or muscle-powered recreation	2, 4, 4, 3, 7	4
Meeting growing recreation demand must be viewed in the context of BLM's organic mission of contributing resources and America's economy (ex: BLM still have organic mission and have to be mindful of that when talking about future of lands)	3	3.67
Recreation should be recognized as a lifestyle issue desired by large segments of the population. Don't just make decisions based on small "squeaky wheel" groups when there may be large segments of the population that enjoy an activity.	7	7
Positively promote the mission of the BLM at every opportunity.	3,3,7,6	4.75
Review policies, procedures and programs and their implementation from a VISITORS perspective.	5,5,6,6,1	4.6
Public recreation should be considered a "natural resource" and should be provided protection equal to protection given to other natural resources!	1,1,1,1,3, 1,2,4,1,2, 2,6,4	2.2
BLM will ACT in a manner that is consistent with its stated values/principles.	3	3
National plans and expectations must be portrayed to the field office management with consistent interpretation and implementation.	2,4,7	6.5
Manage for the resources, the activities, and expectations. i.e. what can and cannot occur here.	4,5	4.5
The BLM should strive to ensure that recreation is enhanced and maximized to offset declines in resource industries.	6,5,7	6
Community Involvement		
BLM will recognize national, regional, and local communities in resource management	2, 2	2
Recreation on public land must be recognized and supported as a major and sustainable economic resource for rural western communities	4, 3, 6, 7	4.7
Local communities should have a major voice regarding programs impacting public lands in their own locales but also need to recognize they have a national value	2, 4, 6, 7	4.75
Engage and encourage Gateway communities to become involved in public lands issues.	4	4
Econ impact of decisions that affect gateway communities should be given extra care as their economies are often fragile	6	4
The BLM will seek out and coordinate common ground that will result in win/win opps through the admin of adaptive mgmt for recreation and tourism	7	3.43

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We need to focus on where user group values are similar and build from that platform – if we had stronger social research we could focus on where values are similar....start discussions in the middle vs. polarized ends	4	4
Gateway communities should benefit from the economic gains of increased tourism without losing their unique character	5	5.2
Work in collaboration and cooperation with state tourism offices and gateway communities.	4,6,7,7,3	5.4
The “right” decision by BLM arrived at through a closed process and with no public support or understanding is the wrong decision.	4,5,5	4.6
Law Enforcement		
Personal safety: want to feel safe while enjoying the Natural wonders.	7,7	7
BLM regulations must be flexible to accommodate all forms of recreation.	3	3